

## What is JavaScript?

- **JavaScript (JS)** is a **programming language** mainly used to make websites **interactive**.
- Without JS, websites are just like **static posters** (only text and images).
- With JS, websites can **move, respond, and think**.

Example: When you click a button and the background color changes, that's JavaScript at work!

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## Where Does JavaScript Run?

- Runs directly in the **browser** (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari).
  - You don't need to install anything special — your browser already understands JavaScript.
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## How to Write JavaScript?

You can put JS code inside an **HTML page**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>My First JS</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>


  <button onclick="sayHello()">Click Me!</button>


  <script>

    function sayHello() {

      alert("Hello! You clicked the button!");

    }

  </script>

</body>

</html>
```

Here's what happens:

- A button is on the page.

- When clicked, JS runs the sayHello() function.
  - It shows an **alert box**.
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## JavaScript Basics for Dummies

### 1. Variables (store data)

```
let name = "Juan";
```

```
let age = 20;
```

- Think of variables as **boxes** that store values.
  - name box stores "Juan", age box stores 20.
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### 2. Data Types

- **String** → "Hello" (text inside quotes)
- **Number** → 10, 3.14
- **Boolean** → true, false

```
let isStudent = true;
```

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### 3. Output (showing messages)

```
console.log("Welcome to JavaScript!");
```

```
alert("Hi there!");
```

- console.log → shows message in the browser's developer console.
  - alert → shows a popup box.
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### 4. Operators

```
let x = 5 + 3; // 8
```

```
let y = 10 - 2; // 8
```

```
let z = 4 * 2; // 8
```

```
let w = 16 / 2; // 8
```

- Just like math: +, -, \*, /
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### 5. Conditions (if this, do that)

```
let age = 18;
```

```
if (age >= 18) {
```

```
    console.log("You are an adult!");  
  } else {  
    console.log("You are still a minor!");  
  }
```

- Checks if condition is **true** or **false**.
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## 6. Loops (repeat actions)

```
for (let i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
  console.log("Count: " + i);  
}
```

- Repeats 5 times.
  - Output: Count: 1, Count: 2 ... Count: 5
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## 7. Functions (reusable actions)

```
function greet(name) {  
  console.log("Hello, " + name);  
}
```

```
greet("Maria");
```

```
greet("Pedro");
```

- Functions are like **recipes**: once written, you can use them many times.
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## Real-World Example

Let's make a **simple background color changer**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  <title>Color Changer</title>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  <h1>Click the button to change background</h1>  
  <button onclick="changeColor()">Change Color</button>
```

```
<script>
  function changeColor() {
    document.body.style.backgroundColor = "lightblue";
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

When you click the button → background turns **light blue**.  
This shows how JS **interacts with the webpage**.

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## Summary

1. JavaScript makes websites **come alive**.
2. Runs in the browser.
3. You can use **variables, conditions, loops, and functions**.
4. Real use: **popups, color changes, slideshows, form validation, games, etc.**